

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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KANSAS

CONVENTION OF THE DEAF AT LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth Post, Aug. 24, 1911.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President—J. J. Dold, Olathe.
First Vice-President—Mrs. M. S. Hayes, Lawrence.
Second Vice-President—H. G. Sichel, Leavenworth.
Secretary—Miss Editha Williams, Osage City.
Treasurer—W. E. Wait, Sawyer.

Deafness and the affliction which generally accompanies it, speechlessness, always has been said to single out humanity's best specimens as its victims, and, judging from the calibre of men and women who are attending the second biennial convention of the Kansas Association of the Deaf, which had its initial session at the Coliseum today, it became apparent that he or she who first made the declaration was, indeed, correct.

Never before has there come to Leavenworth a party comprised of prettier girls, good looking men, young and old, and comely matrons, and instead of expressions of sadness, such as the majority of us probably expected to see, their countenances were wreathed in bright smiles, their eyes bright and step elastic. And they were well dressed and prosperous looking. The stamp of progressiveness they exhibited at every angle, and from the manner in which they hurried about among themselves and among others it was obvious that they had come for business as well as pleasure.

Unlike other conventions, there was no boisterousness. That is, there was no loud talking from an oral standpoint, although a considerable "racket" may have been made by signs and motions which was not audible to others than those engaged in it. From the standpoint of the ordinary and more fortunate citizen, the manipulation of fingers and facial expressions were old, ay, amusing in some instances, but these cultured people were oblivious to gazers. They were in their world, and in their world that was the way.

As early as yesterday afternoon they began to arrive from all parts of Kansas and elsewhere throughout the Middle West, and from even more distant points. Intermixing and electric cars unloaded them in pairs or groups, and not one needed directing to the National Hotel, the official headquarters. The deaf-mute's instinct provided for that, and they all arrived in a surprisingly short time.

This morning brought other delegations, this afternoon brought still others and tonight they will continue to arrive until they number almost five hundred, and comprising one of the biggest and strongest associations of the kind in the country.

THE MORNING SESSION.

Long before 9:30 o'clock this morning, the time set for opening the convention, the spacious Coliseum was comfortably filled, and, therefore, there was no delay when the time for the invocation arrived. In the meantime boys and girls, men and women, stood about in clusters, everybody seeming to "talk" simultaneously, but there was not the slightest sound. When the sign to be seated was given seats were instantly taken and the proceedings were on.

"America" was sung by Miss Katherine R. Meldrum, one of the teachers of the Olathe institution, to a piano accompaniment by Miss Angie Tachetta. The words of the song were interpreted by Margaret J. Stevenson. The selection was liberally applauded.

Following the invocation, Mayor Dooge delivered his address of welcome, in which he practically turned the city over to the visitors. As the Mayor spoke, Professor Frank Read, Jr., of the Illinois institution for the deaf at Jacksonville, Ill., interpreted by the sign and word systems and not a word was overlooked, judging from the liberal applause which was forthcoming.

"I never before have had the honor of addressing a gathering like this," said the mayor, "but can assure you I appreciate it now. I realize that those who have been stricken deaf and dumb should be considerably handicapped in their life's struggles, but what I have seen of you men and women has convinced me that, after all, you are a keen, clever, prosperous people who need none of us to aid you."

The mayor then related briefly that which had to do with Leavenworth and its vicinity, concluding with the assurance that anything members of the convention wanted during their stay would be readily granted, were it in the power of the city to grant the desire.

The response to Mayor Dooge's address was forthcoming from Mrs. Morris S. Hayes, of Lawrence.

PRESIDENT DOLD'S ADDRESS.

The address of J. J. Dold, president of the association, follows: Mr. Dold, who himself is a mute, was elected president of the association after its organization in Wichita, Kan., two years ago, since when he has worked almost unceasingly to promote its interests. He is a man of magnetic presence, and his address, entirely by signs and motions, called for no little applause from everybody in the hall.

At considerable length did the speaker dwell upon the fact that feeble minded deaf and dumb people should not be consigned to institutions for the feeble minded. "How much better it would be to have them in a place by themselves," said he, "with overseers who could talk with them by signs, and to a certain degree, more or less, make them understand. With light work, such as gardening and dairying or poultry raising, along with certain athletic exercise, the tendency might be to improve their condition, or at least to make their existence more cheerful and tolerable than in a feeble minded school or poorhouse."

Mr. Dold was of the opinion that a fund should be started to provide such an institution, or the legislature petitioned to establish one. He thought the income derived from the production of crops would defray the cost of maintenance.

The speaker then dwelt at some length upon the class of people who are ever a thorn in the side of every respectable deaf person, and a menace to their gaining the complete respect and goodwill of all the people.

AS TO IMPOSTORS.

"I refer to the impostor," said he, "hearing persons who pretend to be deaf and dumb and go about soliciting charity. The average deaf man is usually a hard working fellow who does not beg."

"A law committee should be appointed to secure the enactment of legislation that will put a stop to these practices," continued the speaker. "It has been successfully done in Minnesota; why not here in Kansas?"

Taking up the question of the spreading of oral instruction among mutes, Mr. Dold said: "The spreading of oral instruction to the exclusion of all other methods, should be well considered during this convention. The deaf, almost to a unit, believe that the combined system of instruction is the method best adapted to the most successful education of a majority of deaf children, and, therefore, desire that system be continued in their schools. It is gratifying to know that the Kansas schools are conducted upon the combined method, and this association would do well to have the system continued along the same lines as long as no better method is found."

CONCERNING ORAL SYSTEM.

The oral system mentioned by Mr. Dold provides that the signs of the hands and expression of faces be eliminated in favor of lip reading exclusively. The system is said to have been adopted in some institutions, but the mutes of Kansas are not in favor of it if the sign language is eliminated altogether.

In explanation of this, Professor Frank Read, Jr., whose father and mother were deaf and dumb, and who has had some twenty-two years experience in mute educational work, said today: "There are two reasons why the exclusive oral

system should not be adopted. The first is that it is too difficult for the youngsters, while, again, it would be nigh onto impossible for an adult to cultivate it without using some signs. In other words, I am of the opinion that to a certain extent the exclusive oral system cannot prove entirely successful. The reasons are obvious."

FAVORS COMBINED SYSTEM.

"But as to the combined system, Mr. Read. Do you favor it?" was asked.

"Ah yes, we all do, and eventually it probably will take the place of the exclusive sign method. I dare say that if you were to ask any one attending this convention whether he or she approved the combined system, which means, of course, talking with the lips and motions of the hands in unison, they would say yes."

During this convention the most important subject to be discussed is the exclusive oral system of conversation among mutes, and there is reason to believe there will be an overwhelming majority against its adoption by the association.

The other address of the day was delivered by John W. Parker of Olathe, Kan., who used as his subject, "The Deaf as Citizens." Mr. Parker, who formerly was senator and representative in Kansas, at one time was superintendent of the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, Mich., also superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf at Olathe.

Although he has been out of direct educational work a number of years, he has not failed to keep interest in the deaf and everything pertaining to their welfare. His address was well received.

Speaking of the cause of deafness among infants, and therefore, the resulting dumbness, Professor Read said many things which should be well heeded by mothers of Leavenworth and elsewhere. "Deafness among infants may be caused by fevers, measles and even mumps," said he, "but it is quite as frequently the outcome of dropping of infants or boxing their ears. In our institution, even though all the pupils are deaf and dumb, it is a direct violation of the rules for anybody to slap another on the face near the ears with hands. The slap may do no harm, of course, but it is our desire to convey to mothers through our students that it is wrong to 'box ears.'"

Following the election of officers at noon the convention adjourned until tomorrow. This afternoon the visitors in motor cars were taken to the federal and state prison, the Soldiers' Home and Fort Leavenworth.

Leavenworth Post, Aug. 26.

A resolution condemning the alleged menace of the pure oral method on educating the deaf and regretting the action of the Nebraska legislature in making the Nebraska School for the Deaf a purely oral school was adopted yesterday afternoon at the business session of the Kansas Association of the Deaf. This resolution followed the fiery sign lecture by George William Veditz on

THE MENACE OF THE OCTOPUS.

The education of the deaf has now been going on for about one hundred and fifty years. Prior to 1750 they have no history.

There have been deaf-mutes in all ages of the world. Their proportion was beyond doubt greater in the past than it is now, with the laws of health and disease, anatomy and medicine better understood. Diseases, pre-natal influences and other accidents of birth have from the very first played their part in invading the citadel of the ear and attacking and destroying the faculty lodged in this wonderful home of the most useful of the five senses.

In the earlier ages, when the law of the survival of the fittest was the arbiter of all things living, including man, and when acute hearing no less than acute vision and acute sense of smell, was among the safeguards of life, they speedily fell by the way-side. Only conjecture points out their fate as man became more civilized and more human. It is known that the Spartans put them

to death in accordance with the rule to eliminate the malformed and weaklings from the race, and this procedure was probably observed by other and still more pitiless races.

The Mosaic law contains the first recorded instance of kindness to the deaf in that it forbids malediction of the dumb, a provision significant in itself. Later we have the prophet Isaiah telling of a blessed time when the deaf should hear and the dumb should speak, and later still the Great Physician included the deaf and dumb, among the conspicuous objects of his divine power.

It is mere conjecture that the Romans, skilled in the art and interpretation of pantomime as used on the stage, used this visual language to reach the mind of the deaf. They may have done so but we have no recorded instance. On the contrary we have the testimony of Lucretius who lived in Caesar's time that no art, skill or wisdom could unlock the closed door of their minds.

In all these thousands of years of the past we have no recorded case of deaf-mute instruction. The deaf were outcasts, shut off from the heritage of the ages, from the accumulation of human knowledge and attainment that falls to the share of all those who can hear and have acquired the art of reading and writing. Families that had members thus afflicted were looked upon and regarded themselves as burdened with the curse of God.

Beyond question deafness was then a grievous misfortune; it was more, it was an affliction, a calamity, and those thus marked had better never been born. That this was so was all because the human mind was then too narrow, too limited, too bigoted in its worship of the spoken word, to grasp the fact that with the ear closed to the language of sound, the eye remained open and receptive to a visual language, one of gestures and symbols, that might and could convey to the mind through impressions on the retina the same ideas and conceptions that spoken language produces through impressions on the tympanum of the ear. But we should not marvel. It is less than three hundred years ago that witches were burned at Salem, and less than two hundred years that men were hung for stealing bread to avoid starvation.

Do not for one moment forget that deafness is a physical, and not a mental or spiritual defect. Washington might have been born deaf; so might Lincoln, so might Franklin. The noble qualities of heart and brain that made these three the greatest of all Americans were all there. They might have been developed through a language of the eye. Washington would still have been the lover of truth and virtue and the pure-souled patriot, Lincoln the lover of mankind, and Franklin the philosopher and statesman, but in a hearing world they would have lacked means of expression. Had all the world been deaf and the conditions that led to the Revolution and to the Civil war existed as they actually existed, they would have been the Washington and Lincoln and Franklin of a deaf-mute world.

Our hearing friends are asked to put themselves in our place, to imagine themselves deprived of hearing at birth, or in childhood, or in youth. The qualities and attributes that made them what they are would have remained undeveloped, their lives full of promise would have lived in the bud.

It is modern deaf-mute education that has removed this curse of an undeveloped qualities and potentialities from thousands. We who are assembled here are among those thus blessed and saved from a living death. We are profoundly grateful. As stated at the beginning, modern deaf-mute education is about one hundred and fifty years old. A few investigators, Pedro Ponce de Leon and Juan Pablo Bonet in Spain; John Bulwer (1648), William Holder (1668), and George Dalgarno (1680), in England; John Conrad Anman, in Switzerland, and a few others experimented and wrote small treatises on the art of teaching the deaf, but it was a French priest, Charles Michael de l'Epee, born in 1712 and whose bi-centenary the deaf of the civilized world will celebrate during the summer of next year, who opened the first school for their instruction at Paris.

This happened according to one authority in 1733, according to another in 1760.

Two decades later, in 1778, a German by the name of Samuel Heinicke opened a school at Leipsic. In the same year, by a decree of the king, De l'Epee's school was placed under royal patronage and made a state institution.

From these two schools, all existing schools for the deaf have sprung. It was not until forty years later, in 1817, that Gallaudet opened the first American school at Hartford. In 1906 there were in all parts of the world 627 schools, with 4886 teachers and 40,289 pupils.

De l'Epee and Heinicke are therefore the real pioneers of modern deaf-mute education. They are also the founders of two widely divergent methods of instruction. De l'Epee was the truer philanthropist and was actuated by a truer desire to help the afflicted; Heinicke was more or less mercenary and calculating. A difference in kind exists between their methods.

De l'Epee taught exclusively by signs, the manual alphabet and writing. The sign-language now in use by the deaf the world over owes its fundamental development to his genius.

Heinicke taught by and through speech. He held that the only way to restore the deaf-mute, to society was to teach him to speak and to understand speech by watching the motions of the lips. He was more or less of an educational charlatan. When requested by the Abbe Stork, founder of the School at Vienna, to impart his method for the benefit of the Austrian deaf he asked \$50,000 for his secret. Part of his 'secret' was to teach the vowels by association with certain sensations of taste, thus

- a—with pure water,
- e—with vermouth or brandy,
- i—with strong vinegar,
- o—with sweetened water,
- u—with olive oil.

The same mercenary commercialism later marked the conduct of the British oral teachers when Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet later applied to them for initiation into their method. The deaf in this country have ever blessed this mercenary spirit, for it was the means of deferring the introduction of the pure oral method into America by half a century.

The claim advanced by American propagandists of the oral method that it is a new and recent discovery, destined to bring about a beneficent revolution in American deaf-mute education is, therefore, false and without foundation. This method has been in practical use in one of the foremost of civilized nations for five generations of men, and is more over, in principle, the oldest of known methods of instructing the deaf.

Heinicke's method is known as the Oral Method. That of De l'Epee as the Manual Method. The method for the last forty years in general use in American schools for the deaf is a combination of the two and is known as the Combined System. This last thoroughly weighs the capacities, mental and physical, of each child, and then applies the method that seems best fitted to the individual's need. Those who have lost their hearing after they have acquired speech through the ear, and therefore have a working command of language, it assigns to oral classes. Real deaf-mutes, born so or deaf in infancy and who show the necessary quickness of perception, are likewise assigned to such classes. The rest are put into manual classes and are educated and developed by means of signs, writing and finger spelling.

It should be apparent from the first that if the oral method were the great boon to the deaf its supporters claim it to be, the deaf themselves would be among its most insistent and grateful advocates.

The reverse is the case. In Germany, in Austria, in Great Britain, in France, in America, wherever this method has gained a foothold its most energetic opponents and combatants are the educated deaf themselves. It is most vigorously assailed by its supposed beneficiaries. In Germany about twenty years ago a petition signed by eight hundred of leading deaf-mutes of the Empire, all graduates of this method, was submitted to the Emperor praying for the intro-

duction of American or Combined System, but was rejected. In the United States, convention after convention, national, state and local, of the best educated deaf of the country has repeatedly condemned the oral method and as insistently approved and recommended the Combined System. We have yet to hear of a single representative gathering of the educated deaf that has approved the oral method as suited to other than a very small proportion of the deaf. In France the educated deaf are waged a determined and relentless war upon this oral method insisting that it be supplanted by the Combined System. The bi-centenary of De l'Epee next year may see a consummation of their hopes and wishes.

The reason of this universal opposition of the deaf to the oral method is apparent.

To those who have never heard there can be no such thing as speech as those who hear understand it.

The eye cannot possibly fulfill the mission of the ear in the conveyance of articulate sound to the brain. Speech, as the oral methods gives it to the deaf, is not the speech that the ear gives to those who can hear. Neither this speech, nor its accompaniment, lip-reading, can satisfy the mental and spiritual craving of the deaf; to them it can never be natural and spontaneous, but must always be artificial and forced. It is more unnatural even than the blind man's attempt to interpret color. White, he said, was something cold like snow; red was something warm like a fire.

No less apparent is the reason of the preference of the parents of deaf children and of the public for this method. Here, too, it rests upon a misapprehension of what speech and lip-reading mean to the deaf.

Dumb was formerly a synonym for stupid. It was a term of reproach. Many people still use it with this meaning.

Nothing therefore could appeal more strongly to the hearts of the parents of a deaf child, especially to that of the mother, than the prospect of seeing it demutized. Unhappily they do not perceive that spoken language is a language invented by and for the ear; that the easy processes by which the ordinary child picks up this language are replaced in the deaf-mute child by a heart-breaking, never-ending process of picking up through the eye the SYMBOLS only of sound, and moreover of sounds of which it could have no conception.

The public is possessed of the same erroneous conception. They believe that once a deaf child has mastered the vocalization of the alphabet or has learned to recognize the several sounds and letters on the lips, all is easy.

To the deaf and especially to those who have never heard, ALL SPOKEN LANGUAGE IS A SIGN-LANGUAGE.

With the vast majority the attainments in speech and lip-reading after years of schooling are so meagre that they are never usable outside the circle of the home or of immediate friends.

But the worst of it is that this disappointing result has been attained at the expense of the proper mental development of the child. Forced to attempt to follow what it only half and frequently does not at all understand in the classroom lessons, its mental growth is retarded, and what under a broader system of education might have become a useful, respected, self-respecting member of the community, becomes in truth dumb, and the money of the State has been wasted as well as a good citizen lost.

Modern pedagogics have brought to light hundreds of cases in our public schools where a slight defect of vision has so much retarded the progress of certain children that their teachers have set them down as dolts incapable of development. As many as forty in every hundred of our public school children have defective eyes, and where in addition there is also a defect in the hearing, however slight, these children do not make the development they should unless the defect is remedied.

Bearing this in mind we should not forget the fact that children in our schools for the deaf have vision by no means better than that of normal children, in fact the disease that

caused deafness very likely also affected their eyes. To this physical drawback add the enormous handicap of mental ineptitude toward the task of lip-reading and we shall then have some idea of the heart-breaking burden the oral method places upon the deaf. Modern pedagogics seeks to develop the normal childish mind along lines of least resistance—the oral method selects the most tortuous and unnatural of all procedures at our choice in the education of the deaf.

There is another erroneous notion that the public should eradicate once for all from its mind that Combined System schools TEACH signs. This is nowhere the case. Every deaf child has a gesture language of its own. Even in the most rigid of pure oral schools the children have a gesture language handed down from generation to generation of pupils, and more or less fixed and conventional, that the children use on the sly and when the teachers' backs are turned.

We understand now why the deaf as a whole are so bitterly opposed to the oral method. The supporters of this method claim it restores the deaf to society and showers benefits upon them. The deaf claim that it does not and as evidence point out the thousands of stunted, undeveloped lives that are the result of its tender mercies. To them the tender mercies of the oral method are cruel. They know from first hand experience that its promises fall wickedly short of fulfillment and therefore are opposing its adoption, not only in this country but everywhere else, with all the means at their command.

Unhappy these means are few and inadequate. They can only protest but are unable to make their protests effective.

And notwithstanding all their efforts the oral method is steadily gaining ground. The unthinking public wants it. The misguided parents want it. Against the public and the parents combined with the lying misrepresentations of the pure oral propaganda, the educated deaf, who wish to save their younger brethren from a fate as cruel as death, are helpless.

The first pure oral school in this country was established in 1867. It is known as the Clarke School at Northampton, Mass. It is a fact that boys were turned away from this school and sent to insane asylums as incapable of education, but were rescued and put into a combined system school, were educated, became self-supporting and respected citizens, married and raised families. It is a fact that nineteen pupils were dismissed from the Pennsylvania State School, where the pure oral method is inflicted upon over 500 pupils, and discarded as feeble-minded, who would have been capable of education under a rational and humane method such as the Combined System.

Nevertheless, since 1867 and in the face of the universal condemnation of the deaf themselves, the oral method has claimed more and more victims until there are to-day 7,562 American deaf-mute children taught exclusively by eye-gymnastics.

The menace of the octopus is a real menace. It is extending its horrid tentacles further and further in all directions. Last Spring this method was made compulsory by legislative enactment in our neighbor State of Nebraska. We have been assured that this is merely the beginning. Oh that the public and the parents of these unhappy children would but awake to the real hideousness hidden behind the fair mask of the promises of this method. The awakening must, and will come in time. Providence did not design that ignorance and cruelty should have domination over man, but here as, alas! in so many other chapters of the progress of the race, it is

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes thousands mourn.

But good courage! it behooves us, the educated deaf who are enlisted in what seems to-day an unequal strife, to

"Bate not a jot
Of heart or hope, but still bear up and
steer
Right onward."

The other resolutions adopted are:
"That the bill to place the School for the Deaf and Blind under the

Concluded on Fourth Page.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at 123d Street and Ft. Washington Ave.) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year \$1.00

CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man :
Whoever wrong is done
To the humble and the weakest
'Neath the all-bulldozing sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slave most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

WITHIN the next two weeks the schools throughout the length and breadth of this broad land will open their doors to the boys and girls whose inestimable privilege it is to be granted the advantages of a free education.

In New York City there will be about 800,000 children in attendance on the first day of the new term, and 20,000 teachers ready to help and guide them along the path of knowledge.

The attendance at school, where hearing children are concerned, is not optional but compulsory. The laws of New York State make it a misdemeanor for parents or guardians to keep a child from school between the ages of seven and sixteen years. And attendance is required during the entire time that school is in session. Hearing boys may engage in useful occupation between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, provided an employment certificate has been duly issued under the provisions of the labor law, but in such case are required to attend evening schools, and their employer must display not only employment certificate but also evening school certificate, under penalty of from twenty to two hundred dollars fine. In the case of parents keeping children of lawful school age from school, the penalty is five dollars fine, or five days' imprisonment, for the first offense, and a fine of fifty dollars or thirty days' imprisonment, or both, for each subsequent offense.

The State spends millions of dollars each year for the education of its youth, because this education is necessary for the welfare of the State. The welfare of the State—the good of the community—takes precedence over the desires or conveniences of the family or the individual.

There are truant officers who search for and apprehend delinquents, and if the parents are to blame they are penalized for neglect. Hearing children are not allowed to grow up in ignorance that shall menace the well-being of the community or become a tax upon civic progress. Yet the deaf children, to whom an education is of the most vital necessity, are kept from school, or taken from school before their terms are completed, with perfect impunity.

It is not necessary for children to attend Public Schools, but their term of private instruction must be substantially equivalent to that given to children of the same age at the public school in the city or district in which they may reside.

If an actual test were made in court, we believe that the compulsory education law would be considered applicable to the deaf.

However, though there are any number of flagrant offenses on record, we have not learned of a single case in which the law has been invoked.

An amendment to the general law of compulsory education, having special reference to the deaf, authorizing their entrance at school two years earlier and extending the term a year or two beyond that allotted to hearing children, is very badly needed.

The State has lost many a good citizen through the ignorance or greed of parents of deaf children, who take them from school before their term has been completed. These children, grown to manhood, form a small army of pathetic wrecks or complaining incompetents. It is only necessary to contrast their condition with the successful lives of those who took the full term of instruction and training, to be impressed with the value of the educational privileges of which their short-sighted parents have robbed them.

The graduates are always successful. They go into the world with confidence, courage and ability, their handicap of deafness unfelt and unnoticed, because they possess intelligence, specialized skill and general capability.

The short-term deaf sometimes get along in the world quite creditably, but very often are dependent upon friends and intrude their affliction upon the sympathetic and charitable. They do not do their full share of the world's work because they have not learned how, and their condition of deafness defeats the impulse or effort of busy people to teach them.

The welfare of the deaf, the best interests of the State, demand that their educational development shall be carried far enough to fully qualify them to perform the obligations of good citizenship and accept the responsibilities of every-day life. The majority of the deaf really do measure up to this standard. Still there is a small minority of incompetents that might not exist were there a special law for the compulsory education of the deaf.

LABOR DAY is all right. The people can rest or line up in a parade. But a newspaper, like Tennyson's "Brook," must keep on running. This week we are long on "copy" but short on time. Therefore, readers must wait till next issue for the Harrisburg Convention details as well as an addenda to the doings at the Kansas Convention.

Missouri Association.

At its Fourth Biennial Convention, at St. Joseph, August 27-30th, 1911, the following resolution passed unanimously is forwarded for publication in the JOURNAL.

J. H. CLOUD,
Secretary.

Resolved, That the Missouri Association of the Deaf heartily commend Hon. Herbert T. Hadley, Governor, and the members of the Board of Directors of the Missouri School for the Deaf: Hon. E. M. Taubman, President, Lexington; Hon. S. A. Clark, Carrollton; Hon. C. E. Rendlen, Hannibal; Hon. F. W. Niedermeyer, Columbia; Hon. J. J. Neukomm, Fulton; for the appointment to the superintendency of said school of Prof. Simon T. Walker, a successful educator of the deaf, a man by disposition, training and experience, eminently qualified for the position.

Deaf-Mute Tries Suicide.

RICHMOND, IND., August 26.—Fred Frazier, twenty years old, a deaf-mute, tried to end his life yesterday afternoon by shooting. Lying upon a bed in his room at home, Frazier placed the muzzle of a rifle over his head and pulled the trigger with a string. The bullet did not strike the heart, but Frazier was seriously wounded, though he may recover. The cause for the attempt on his life was a quarrel with his sweetheart, a girl of about his own age, who also is a deaf-mute. One of the first things Frazier did after shooting himself was to ask that his sweetheart be notified. He also wanted a physician called.

National Association of the Deaf.

Organized, August 25, 1880.
Incorporated, Feb. 23, 1909.

President, Olof Hanson, Wash.
Secretary, O. H. Regensburg, Cal.
Treasurer, S. M. Freeman, Ga.

Vice-President,
Anton Schroeder, Minn.
Mrs. J. F. Meagher, Wash.
Mrs. J. S. Long, Iowa
O. G. Carrell, Texas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Olof Hanson, Washington,
Ex-Officio Chairman

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Thomas Francis Fox, New York
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B. Randall Allabough, Pennsylvania
Frank P. Gibson, Illinois
Arthur L. Roberts, Kansas
Harley D. Drake, Ohio
J. O. Reichle, Oregon

[OFFICIAL]

SUMMARY.

Below is a brief resume of offers and claims of different cities.

ATLANTA.

At the Colorado Convention the Southern delegates made a strong and creditable effort to secure the next convention for Atlanta. A statement has been made that they offered to raise \$1500 for the convention. This, however, has been denied by one of the two official delegates to the convention, and the denial has not been challenged.

The offer of Atlanta was withdrawn because the Chairman of the ex-Committee would not put a motion to select Atlanta at the time they thought it should be put.

Later, when the consideration of the next meeting place was taken up by the Executive Committee Atlanta decided to re-enter the race. Certain deaf in Atlanta pledged themselves to raise \$1000 for the convention, and to "work for an attendance of 1500 or more."

Since then, however, important changes have taken place. I am informed that the Optimist has suspended publication, and that Mrs. Jackson, who was the leading spirit in the movement to hold the convention in Atlanta, has moved to Texas.

Whether the promises made by the "Atlanta Deaf" would be carried out under the changed conditions is an open question.

OMAHA.

The delegates from Nebraska and Iowa also made a spirited fight to secure the next convention for Omaha. They were backed by the Commercial Club of Omaha with promises of practical and substantial aid.

The only serious objection made to Omaha (aside from personal objections entertained by a few individuals) is that it is too near Colorado Springs to be entitled to the next convention.

The deaf in that section are united, and decidedly in earnest to have the convention held there. The passage of the Oral law in Nebraska is urged as a reason for holding the convention there, and this argument deserves the most careful consideration.

ST. LOUIS.

An offer from the business men of St. Louis was presented at Colorado Springs, but the Secretary's records give no details, and nothing further has been heard from the city. Rev. Mr. Cloud, who presented the invitation from St. Louis, has expressed himself in favor of Omaha.

ABERDEEN.

A liberal offer from the business men of Aberdeen, S. D., was presented at Colorado Springs. The offer, however, has since been withdrawn in the interest of harmony.

MINNEAPOLIS.

When the fight between Atlanta and Omaha grew acrimonious and threatened to disrupt the Association, Minneapolis came forward with an offer for the Convention. No specific promises were made, but the city based its claims on its past performances in entertaining the Association.

KALAMAZOO.

The deaf of Kalamazoo, through Mr. M. M. Taylor, have given the Association a cordial and earnest invitation to meet there. They are strongly backed by the citizens and business men of the city. The deaf of Michigan have also given the city cordial endorsement.

CLEVELAND.

Mainly through suggestions from outside, the Cleveland Association extended to us a cordial invitation to meet there. The deaf of the city have not shown any enthusiasm; but this is urged as the very best reason why Association should meet there—in order to awaken the enthusiasm of the deaf. It is proposed to have the deaf of all Ohio assist in entertaining the Convention.

In conclusion, I wish to say a few words as to the considerations in my opinion that should govern in the selection of a meeting place.

The first consideration should be to develop the strength and usefulness of the Association. After giving due weight to other matters, such a geographical location, cordiality of invitation, earnestness of

those making it, benefit to the locality selection, the determining factor should be what selection will tend to give the Association the greatest strength and development in order that it may best serve the interests of the deaf? This is a question for each member of the Ex. Committee to ask himself, and I am confident that the combined judgment of the Committee will answer it right.

A large convention is not necessary, not even desirable, from the standpoint of effectiveness. A convention of one thousand would be unwieldy. How long would it take to count one thousand votes in a meeting? If we can get together two or three hundred of the most intelligent deaf in the country we should have an ideal convention capable of doing the most good for the deaf. Arrangements will be made so that those who cannot attend the conventions in person can have a say in the proceedings through proxies.

Entertainment and pleasure, while an important adjunct of a convention, should not be made the main feature. Those who attend chiefly on account of the amusement provided are not apt to be useful members of the Association. Let us place "business before pleasure."

What is most needed for the success of the Association is harmony and goodwill among the deaf. With the co-operation of the deaf at large, almost any of the cities named could have a successful convention. Without such co-operation, none can.

And now, having presented the advantages of the several cities as fairly as I could, and as fully as space and time permitted, it is for the Executive Committee to decide on the location.

The vote will be taken September 18th. Members may vote for any city in the list, and to facilitate a decision, each will give first and second choice, and a second ballot will be taken in case no decision is reached on the first. Blanks for voting will be mailed to each member before the time set for the vote.

OLOF HANSON,
Chairman Ex. Com.

MOTION REQUIRING CHAIRMAN TO PUT ALL MOTIONS IMMEDIATELY IS DEFEATED.

Moved by O. H. Regensburg, seconded by S. H. Freeman: Resolved, that hereafter the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be requested to put before the Committee each and every motion presented by any of its members at once, and without any preliminary publication in the official organ, in accordance with the accepted Roberts Rules of Order; and further,

To expedite the business before the Committee, discussion on each shall be considered closed and a vote ordered thirty days after the motion has been put, unless a motion duly seconded to extend time limit has been put and passed or other parliamentary motions prevail.

The votes on the above motions are as follows:

Yea, Regensburg, Freeman,—2.
No, Gibson, Allabough, Roberts, Rother, Hanson,—5.
Not heard from, Fox, Drake,—2.
The motion in lost.

The deciding vote giving a majority of the committee on one side was received only last week, which accounts for the delay in announcing this vote. The original motion was dated April 4 and published in these columns May 11.

OLOF HANSON,
Chairman Ex. Com.
Aug. 18, 1911.

NEW MEMBER OF EX. COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. O. Reichle, of Portland, Oregon, is hereby appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of the Deaf in place of Mr. O. H. Regensburg.

OLOF HANSON,
President N. A. D.
SEATTLE, August 28, 1911.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.—DISCUSSION.

J. S. LONG:—In a letter to the Executive Committee dated August 10th, Mr. J. S. Long writes in part as follows:

You are doubtless familiar with the facts in connection with the passage last winter of a law in Nebraska, and the change in the head of the Nebraska School, which means the compulsory introduction of the oral method to the exclusion of all other methods. This change was followed by the announcement that an active campaign would be carried on looking to the introduction of similar laws in other States of the middle west. This is an ominous cloud that threatens every school in this section in the immediate future, and eventually every school for the deaf in the country not already under the oral method.

The N. A. D. certainly ought to do something to check this movement, and the logical course is to hold the convention right here in Omaha where its influence may be felt at first hand.

There is no doubt that the convention is the strongest possible factor in bringing a knowledge of the deaf before the public and the best means

of illustrating the actual results of the Combined System, showing what the deaf educated under that system are doing and can do.

To hold a convention in Omaha means to bring the fight right here where it will do the most good and is needed most. The N. A. D. can not afford to disregard this Macedonian cry when the result of the fight here means the life or death of the Combined System in this country.

J. SCHUYLER LONG,
Chairman Com. to boost Omaha.

Cookey Redivivus.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—In a recent issue my old friend Cookey, Pussyfoot and Janizary-in-chief of the N. A. D., takes me to task most unkindly because, according to his lights, I have been howling and mudslinging and generally trying to make a monkey of our mutual friend Olofskoal.

It was to be expected that Cookey should take such a strabismic and pessimistic view of my well-meant efforts to apply bit and bridle, collar and saddle on Mr. Olof, and to guide him in the strait and straight path the Convention that elected him had intended him to take. I have been expecting some such sort of opinion from Cookey for several moons past, in fact ever since the last time I affectionately tweaked his little beak. The marvel is that it did not come sooner. Cookey is certainly learning the virtues of self-restraint, or may-be the harmless occupation of marshalling his subordinate Janizaries in the wild and merry chase after impostors kept his mind working over time in other channels.

With your kind indulgence, Mr. Editor, I will attempt to set Cookey right. I hate to be misapprehended even by those who do not love me, and though Cookey will very likely remain stubbornly unconvinced, I trust what I have to say will have some effect upon others of your wide circle of readers.

It is true that I am wroth with Olof. I have reason to believe that I am in large and goodly company in entertaining this sentiment. But the reason is not that alleged by Cookey. It was to be expected that the latter would give any but the true reason, and the further the cause he assigned was removed from the truth the better it would suit him.

Olof's sins have been those of omission as well as of commission. He was given certain direct and indirect instructions by the convention that made him president. Many of these things Olof has willfully elected NOT to do. There were other things the constitution expressly forbade Olof to do. Some of these he has as willfully elected to do.

The things the convention instructed Olof to do, and which he has not done, happen to be exactly the things I would like to see done and firmly believe to be Olof's bounden duty to accomplish. I have yet to see a single proof advanced that the prompt carrying out of these things would be detrimental to the Association. We have evidence in plenty that their NOT being carried out has been working harm to the Association in that it has lessened interest and shaken confidence.

I knew that Olof was slow. Cookey used to imply that if he were to fork up something from his plate on New Year it would be Christmas before it reached his mouth. At the time I regarded Cookey as a son of Ananias, but it is for me to apologize. Cookey knew Olof like a book. But even with this slowness I felt sure that Olof would faithfully and with as much dispatch as was possible carry out the several wishes and demands of the convention that made him president. I think I stated in one of my "For the Public Good" letters, that were Olof elected president and at the same time the Spear plan endorsed by the convention, I believed Olof's moral fibre to be such he would sink his personal preferences and faithfully tug in the same harness with Anson Randolph to carry this plan to such fruition as the gods and the deaf permitted.

Had I the least suspicion that it were otherwise with Olof, I believe I can safely assert, Mr. Editor, that he would to-day be a private citizen so far as holding N. A. D. office was concerned.

Here, Mr. Editor, I wish to emphatically deny that I at any time aspired of the role of Olof's boss or to make him my tool. It is characteristic of Cookey to make the assertion. The things that I want Olof to do and that you want him to do, Mr. Editor, are simply the things the convention ordered him to do. Cookey, in upholding Olof in his stiff-necked attitude, is giving ample evidence of the sort of administration one might expect from Cookey himself, should he, as I am told some seem to expect, be the president of the Association and as may happen should the convention meet in Omaha.

But Mr. Editor, Cookey has completely neglected to refute my statements that Olof has failed in the accomplishment of the following things, and which he should have seen to long ago:

A prompt selection by the Execu-

tive Committee of the 1913 meeting place. This he was expressly instructed to do by the convention and an immediate decision was expected.

A continuation of the Moving Picture Fund campaign. There was no direct instruction on this point, but the unbounded enthusiasm in the project that prevailed at the convention admitted of no other interpretation. Olof's tact and "business" finesse in the premises have been of that brand as to take heart and stomach out of the committee in charge of the movement and it has to come to a standstill.

A prompt boosting of the Endowment Fund. The committee is so far not only unnamed, but Olof has placed himself on record as believing it to be useless to try to accomplish this fund.

A prompt publication of the Colorado Springs proceedings. It was pointed out to Olof nearly a year ago that this would have to be done by subscription. An immediate acquiescence with the recommendation of the committee that fifty cents be levied on members for each copy, and that would have cost Olof only a few lines and a postage stamp to convey, would before this have placed the proceedings in the hand of subscribers. As it is, the suggestion made by the committee was adopted only a few weeks ago. Olof may be "slow," but this can hardly be designated as mere "slowness."

A reasonable interest in the Federation Scheme, or at least no obstacles put in its path. Nearly a year ago the California Association signified its willingness to investigate this matter, but was told by Olof to apply next door.

If Cookey is really a believer in "law and order," he should join in insisting that these instructions of the convention be carried out. By the way, also, what has become of Cookey's proper incorporation kite? He went to Colorado Springs with the avowed intention to bring about a "proper incorporation" of the Association. He has not yet complied with my request to point out wherein the Association was improperly incorporated. With a friend like Olof to co-operate, he might now strike less snags.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. VEDITZ.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 25.

Postscript Extraordinary:—

MR. EDITOR:—I observe that in the same column in which Cookey pays me his respects, Mr. Isaac Goldberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., also takes occasion to hand me a few compliments. I note with pain that he does not like certain adjectives I have applied bouquet-wise to Mr. Olof. I am truly sorry, and in extenuation would remind Ikey that one cannot please everybody. Doubtless Ikey will find a few more expressions in this foregoing letter that will stick in his craw. In that case I would cheerfully advise him to stand on his head as a prompt means of getting them out, as I have seen it recommend as an efficient remedy in the case of infants threatened with strangulation.

Ikey seems to have made it his duty to take up the cudgel for Olof, no matter whether the case demanded that as a lover and new-found champion of the N. A. D. he should have given Olof a resounding whack or two. All this must doubtless be very pleasant to Olof; nor do I blame Ikey. I used to do the same thing myself not so long ago, when those wicked boys Anson and Cookey tried to show that Olof was incapable of distinguishing between his right hand and his left, though there remains to me the extenuating circumstance that at the time Olof had not been weighed in the N. A. D. balance of actual performance and found wanting, as has since transpired, and as Ikey could easily ascertain were he not afflicted with myopia hansonica.

But, apropos, Mr. Editor, why does Ikey not give evidence of this affection for Olof in deeds, not words? There are some three thousand deaf, I am told, in Greater New York, and it would bring tears of joy to Olof's cerulean eyes were Ikey to sally forth armed with a sheaf of application blanks and bring back the plunks of some ten score Gotham Philistines as members of the N. A. D.

If you will pardon me, also, Mr. Editor, may I suggest that you hereafter print Ikey's letter in double column? It will give his rhomboidal, sesquipedalian, prognathous diction more room to spread itself. It is fortunate that Ikey has merely to write and not to speak his communications, for the latter process would inevitably bring on lock-jaw. I trust Ikey will keep it up. I have found a pleasant and amusing pastime for an idle quarter of an hour to search for the grain of sense hidden in the haystack of our friend's verbiage, and should miss his letters should a sudden attack of measles or cold feet cause their cessation.

Skolem alaikam, Ikey—peace be with you. Control yourself and do not sloop over. Your friends, among whom please count me, will await your next ebullition of sesquipedalia with pleased interest.

G. W. V.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Division No. 10, N. F. S. D., made even the indolent, sleepy monkeys at the Cincinnati Zoo sit up and take notice on Saturday, August 26th. The occasion was the annual picnic of No. 10, which had been talked of and planned for since last March, when the date was set.

The sky looked threatening in the morning and all indications pointed to Jupe Pluvius getting on the job. But never a drop of rain fell all day, and every moment was one of fullest enjoyment.

In the afternoon things began to happen. A program, consisting of races, both strenuous and comical, and contests, was pushed through. Even the Indians who were at the Zoo were astounded at the records made.

To cap the program, a "Frat Derby" on the Zoo track had been arranged, but as almost every Frat is a heavy weight, the owner of the ponies at the track got "cold feet," and was afraid all his ponies would be in the hospital (burropral) after the event—so it was called off to the chagrin of all, particularly Col. Sam Taylor, who was to have been Judge.

The prizes for each event was one plunk (\$1.00), excepting the tug-of-war, the winners of which got a box of guaranteed cigars.

This was surely a big day for all. There were present Frats from Dayton, Springfield, Toledo, Columbus, O., and Newport, Covington, Louisville, and other Kentucky cities were represented.

Herr John Mueller came all the way from Louisville to place hisson in the "baby contest," but, as there were no other babies brought for such a contest, the event was not put on the program.

Rev. Geo. F. Flick was an interested onlooker. He delivered a sermon in Cincinnati the next day.

Professor William Nat Toomey, of Columbus, and his camera—also his smiles, were there—and it is very evident that the ladies found his companionship most agreeable. His bachelor cronies have commenced to worry, fearful lest that little pest, Dan Cupid, hath stolen his heart away.

The Cincinnati Bachelors' Club was out in force, chaperoned by its president, Col. Sam I. Taylor, the most noted bachelor hereabouts. There were many on the "missing" list when an inventory was made that evening.

The deaf people came from several cities in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky last Saturday, to attend the picnic at the Zoological Garden. The following is a list of the picnicers: Joe Goodman, of Middletown; Mr. and Mrs. M. Reed, of Williamstown, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wooley, of Hamilton; William Norrish, of Dayton; Johnny Forgey, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Valentine Himeusky, of Dayton; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ritter, of Middletown; Mr. and Mrs. Honcion, of Middletown; Mrs. Allie Bradley, of Hamilton; Edith Pinney, of Middletown; Grant Martyn, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Farley, of Shelbyville; Owen Hughes, of Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Munday, of Dayton; Misses Hattie and Dominica Olender, of Toledo; Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Flick, of Chicago; Mrs. Rees, of Homer, Ind.; Mrs. Simon Sivern, of Bethel; Miss Edna Craig, of Bethel; Homer Craig, of Georgetown; Miss Daisy Buchanan, of Washington, Ind.; Joseph Neutzing, of Columbus; Albert Watters, of Columbus; Raleigh McMurray, of Columbus; William H. Toomey, of Columbus; Miss Eva Matthews, of Columbus; Jackson Bates, of Dayton; Mr. and Mrs. John Mueller, of Louisville, Ky.; William Hines, of Jeffersonville; Frank Adams, of Shelbyville, Ind.; Miss Naomi Miller, of Lima; Miss Nancy McMichael, of Blancheset; Miss Irene Krouse, of Dayton; Miss Cora Uhl, of West Virginia; James Lakes, of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Braddus, of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Tulow, of Lebanon, Ind.; Charles Birch, of Middletown.

Mrs. Mary Dundon returned home after enjoying a visit to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester and some other points for three weeks. Misses Hattie and Dominica Olender, of Toledo, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stremmel this week.

IRISH WRITER.

August 31.

Where He Stands.

MR. EDITOR:—The impression exists in some that I am blindly committed to vote for Atlanta. As a matter of fact, it was I suggested that Cleveland people be interested into submitting an invitation, and Mr. Hanson wrote me a line in appreciation of this compromise move. Although Cleveland is my first choice, and Kalamazoo my second, I am absolutely unpledged. Omaha boosters desired an early settlement of the location matter, and so did Mr. Freeman and I, but we were ruled out of order.

OSCAR H. REGENSBURG.

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 22, 1911.

Chamois leather is not the hide of the chamois but the flesh side of sheepskins.

NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The following is taken from the New York Tribune of Monday, September 4:

The adage that "Love will find a way" was worked out to the satisfaction of at least two young people yesterday afternoon, when Henry Plapinger and Miss Annie Bernhardt, both deaf-mutes, were married by the Rev. Dr. Barnett A. Elzas at Temple Emanuel, in Fifth Avenue.

The bride attended the Institute for Improved Instruction for Deaf-Mutes, and the groom was educated at the New York Institution at West 163d Street and Fort Washington Avenue. Plapinger went into the cloak business in Brooklyn, and frequently visited Miss Bernhardt at the home of her parents, No. 139 Floyd Street, Brooklyn.

For the first time in the history of the Temple Emanuel the entire Jewish marriage ceremony was performed in the sign-language. The rabbi stood with the young couple under the silken canopy held by four of the bridegroom's friends and spelled off on his hands the words which made them man and wife. As he used the sign-language to the bride and bridegroom, Dr. Elzas repeated the words slowly that the young couple might follow the motions of his lips as well as his hands, and that their friends in the audience might also comprehend all that was being said and done. When the time came for responses from the bride and bridegroom they replied in the sign-language.

Those present in the temple, nearly half of whom were deaf-mutes, showed intense interest in the ceremony. When they began to gather in the temple greetings flew thick and fast from their trained fingers. As the bridegroom, accompanied by his father and the father of the bride, walked down the aisle the comments by signs were many, and the sign conversation was quickened when the bride, a slender girlish figure, leaning on the arm of her mother and the mother of her future husband, marched to her place beneath the canopy.

The ceremony was made even more solemn as the congregation beheld the intensity with which the young couple, standing face to face before the rabbi, watched breathlessly the slightest movements of his hands.

When Dr. Elzas began the words of the ritual, spelling them out with his fingers as he spoke them, a deep hush fell over the assembly. From the intense faces of the spectators, they seemed to be striving to assist the young couple in understanding what was being said to them and in making their answers.

The faces of the bride and bridegroom, however, were radiantly happy from the moment they took their places before the rabbi until at the end of the ceremony they drank from the bridal cup.

When the benediction had been pronounced, orally and in the sign language, the bride, for the first time since entering the temple, raised her veil, revealing her face to her husband.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Plapinger went to their future home, No. 128 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, for the marriage feast, the deaf present being Mr. S. Frankenheim, Miss Fannie Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus L. Kenner. After the feast they started for Atlantic City, where they will spend a two weeks' honeymoon.

Mr. Albert A. Barnes spent a couple of weeks up State, taking in Utica, Ballston Spa, and other places in that region. He is again at his duties in the Foreign Money Order Department of the New York Post Office, a position he has held for more than thirty years. He was sorry to miss seeing Prof. Willis Hubbard, when the latter was in New York.

Louis Davis's mother died on Monday, August 28th, 1911, at 1:30 P.M., at her late home, 211½ Bergen Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease after an illness of five months. She was born in London, England, June 10th, 1850, and came to Brooklyn, when a child of seven years. She was buried Thursday, August 31st.

J. T. E. Litchfield and Robert McGinnis are at Schron Lake, in the Adirondacks, and are having great times fishing. There are plenty of bass in Schron Lake, but these deaf disciples of Izaak Walton are daily reducing the number.

John Goor, who was one of the high-grade foot-ball and base ball players at Fanwood about twenty years ago, is living at 33 Mt. Olivet Avenue, Maspeth, L. I. He seldom meets with any of the deaf, but is anxious to hear about his old schoolmates.

OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

Sept. 2, 1911.—More particulars regarding the drowning of Robert Marcha are at hand, and there is no proof that he was foully dealt with. He had swam across the river and about ten feet from the shore, on his return, sank. Some thirty persons were on the shore who witnessed the drowning, but none could help him, as it was not seen where he sank, and at the place the current was running swiftly and carried him with it. Ten minutes later his body was recovered. The remains were sent to his home near Tiffin, O., by the members of the club with which he had come to the picnic.

This was State Fair week. The school had a living exhibit of oral teaching, four pupils being used to illustrate it, in charge of Miss Margaret Schumacher and Miss Margaret Jones. This year everybody, from Governor down, including exhibitors and their help, had to plunk down a fifty plunk to get in. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Fair Association. There were not many deaf here; of those we saw or heard were Mr. and Mrs. Hines, who came up in their automobile, Mr. Harley Drake, Frank E. Dennis, who is assisting Wm. E. Kirby on his farm, near Richmond, John W. Quinn, of Eaton, and Howard Barnes, of Springfield.

David Ross and Miss Emma Clark, of Union County, were recently married. He is a cobbler by trade and is able to support himself and a wife. Some years ago he was an inmate of the Home. Before his admission thereto he was incapacitated for work by a diseased bone in one of his lower extremities. The limb was later amputated and he recovered his health. A year or so later he left the Home, and has since been able to take care of himself.

Miss Eva Matthews, of this city, went down to Newport, Ky., last week, and was the guest during her stay there of Miss Hilda Bartholomew. She was taken over to Cincinnati and shown the interesting points of the city and also attended a picnic, where she had the pleasure of meeting and forming the acquaintance of a number of deaf. She returned home Tuesday.

Messrs. Toomey and McMurray went down to Cincinnati last Saturday and had a good time with friends down there. They returned Wednesday.

George Black spent his vacation down among the hills of Seneca, O. Instead of taking a train to reach his destination, he concluded to leg-exercise it from Columbus to his objective point, a distance of one hundred and twenty-nine miles. He didn't lay claim to a second Weston, and for the first one hundred and seventeen miles averaged four miles an hour. From Cambridge to his home the roads were quite heavy, owing to recent rains, the task was not so easy, taking him an hour and a half to cover four miles. Later he walked to Caldwell and Marietta.

With the last day of August Mr. Wm. H. H. Grisby, who for nearly twenty-nine years faithfully performed the duties of porter in the school, relinquished the position on account of disabilities. He will make his home in this city with a daughter, Mrs. Childers. Mr. F. B. Showalter, who is now off on a vacation in Dayton, will take Mr. Grisby's place on his return next week.

The management of the Home appreciates the kindly interest manifested in it by people who without solicitation contributed to its welfare. Twice during August it was remembered thus: First, Mr. Samuel Frankenheim sent his check for ten dollars, and Mrs. Chapman while in Lorain recently was handed ten dollars in gold by Mrs. J. C. Kartz without any soliciting or hinting.

Superintendent Chapman was marketing again Tuesday, in the city, and did a good business. On his first venture he realized eleven dollars. A new survey was purchased recently, as the old one from long service had about seen its last days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Seamon, of Wheeling, have returned home from a two months' stay with Mrs. Seamon's parents near Barnesville, O. The twins are doing fine, and are able to creep about, and the little mother says they will soon walk.

Mrs. A. B. Greener is out in the country for a week with friends.

Miss Bessie McGregor was given a surprise party at her home last Saturday afternoon, by a number of her lady friends. It was a real hen party, for no gentlemen, roosters, were permitted to get a peep at the mysterious doings—plenty of cackling, but no crowing. A scout of the party caught her bending over a lot of dishes in the kitchen, which

she was anxious to get out of the way and then come over to Columbus on a shopping expedition. Scarcely had she said "Howdodo?" to her visitor, when in came a lot more, and all thought of shopping was banished. A little later the party assembled in the parlor, and at a given signal packages from mysterious places suddenly made their appearance and fell at the feet of Miss McGregor. Miss Edgar later explained the presence of the company on a sudden, and wished her to carry away with her the tokens as reminders of the occasion and good wishes of her friends. Each of the party had brought some edible along, and late in the afternoon the gathering sat down to a spread of good things to eat. Those who came over were: Misses Lamson, Zell, Biggam, Buchanan, Edgar; Mrs. Callison and her guest, Miss Kennedy, of West Virginia; Mrs. Zorn, Mrs. and Miss Nellie Greener, and Mrs. Mayer.

Mrs. McGregor leaves Monday for Olathe, the school there opening on the 6th inst.

Elasco Burcham, of Scottown, O., reached the Institution at two this afternoon, having come on his motorcycle from Portsmouth, covering the distance, one hundred miles, in about four and a half hours. He visited Harry Ross on his farm at Haversville yesterday. He will remain here for a few days.

Mr. Edward Day, who received his education in the Edgewood, Pa., school, leaving six years ago, showed up at the school here today. He is a clerk in the freight department of the Kanawa & Michigan R. R. at Charleston, W. Va., and is on a vacation. He reached this city Thursday from Indianapolis, where he was on a visit. He will remain over Labor Day.

FANWOOD.

Mr. Isaac B. Gardner, until a few years ago a teacher here, now principal of the Little Rock, Ark., school, was a visitor Thursday. In company of the Steward, Mr. Van Tassel, he saw the improvements and alterations.

Mr. Margraf, the Principal's private secretary, returned from the Catskills, where he spent his vacation last Tuesday evening.

Last Tuesday the renewed lavatory was thrown open for use, and, with the exception of the odd painting still undone and the final polishing of the brass faucets, everything is completed. The drinking fountains have individual troughs instead of discharging into the common one as before.

J. H. Q.

NEW JERSEY.

Services for the Catholic deaf will be resumed next Sunday, September 10th, at 3 P.M., at St. Peter's Church, Grand and Van Vorst Streets, Jersey City. Rev. Father McCarthy will attend the opening exercises, and the Rector of St. Peter's, Rev. Father Magrath, is also expected to address the assembly. Mr. John F. O'Brien will conduct the instruction exercises on each second Sunday of the month thereafter. All the Catholic deaf and other friends are welcome to the meetings.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Franklin Street above Green, Phila., Pa.

Rev. C. O. DANTZER, Pastor, 3535 N. Nineteenth Street.

Services every Sunday at 2:30 P.M. (Except during July and August, 10:30 P.M.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday of the month.

Bible Class—Immediately after services.

Clere Literary Association meets every Thursday, after 7:30 o'clock.

A Veteran Deaf Cook.

Perhaps there is no deaf cook in any other state school who has served longer than has Mr. Smith Williams for the Alabama State School for the Deaf in Talladega. Mr. Williams has served thirty-three years in that capacity. With the opening of the school he will round out forty-one years of life in the institution.

He is as active as he used to be and has no idea of relinquishing his work. In all his thirty-three years he has been absent through illness just two weeks. Aside from that and a vacation now and then, he has been discharging his duties as cook each day. He likes his work and hopes to be able to devote many more years to it, and in that, he says, will be his chief happiness. One remarkable thing about him is that he has never missed a single Sunday lecture in the chapel. He attends the Methodist Church in town regularly. He is a quiet, gentlemanly man, everybody likes him.

J. M. ROBERTSON.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

I am enclosing you a few suggestions written at random on the sand by the fluid waters of the broad Pacific. It is more than passing strange, but the more criticism I come in for from some, the more anxious am I to work for the greater good of the Deaf. Somehow criticism does not quench me. Wasn't the article by "J. F. M." in the last Observer, fine? If the writer could only know how much "new blood" and new ideas it has infused in me, he wouldn't want to try his little "penny-shooter" at me soon again.

The time is fast approaching for the holding of the French Centennial Celebration. This affair will be more important than the one held in 1889, which proved of inestimable value to the deaf of all countries. To the American deaf, the French seemed behind us in social, educational, and religious organizations. While we did not learn much, the bonds of affection between the two countries were strengthened and a mutual reverence developed for the great names of De l'Epee, Sicard, Gallaudet and Clerc.

Since 1889 the French deaf have rapidly advanced, no doubt due to the assimilation of American ideas. In truth, they seem to be ahead of us now. They have their National Federation, their Fraternal Society, their Moving Picture Bureau, their National Organ. These are not merely schemes on paper, but actual accomplishments, from which much might be learned by us. As yet there has been no spasmodic movement to have the American deaf represented. State Associations, except one, which met this summer overlooked this importance. The one exception is the South Dakota State Association, which selected its president, Mr. Chas. S. Loucks, to represent it, guaranteeing all his expenses paid. Mr. Loucks comes well qualified. He holds the American record for term in office, having been elected five times president of the Association. In addition he is a newspaper man of experience.

The National Association ought to take immediate steps to be represented by a delegation of at least three. This delegation might be formed into a national commission to inquire into and study the French working system of their National Federation, their moving-picture scheme, etc., and report their conclusions to us and to all our State Associations. The National Commission should be made up of representative men, who are more or less familiar with the French language and with the several propositions. Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Veditz, Mr. Gray, Mr. Tilden and Dr. Fox, are all thoroughly conversant with the French lingo, and have had more or less extensive correspondence with the leading French deaf. Mr. Loucks, Dr. Dougherty and Rev. Allabough also come highly recommended. There are others, too.

The great stumbling-block to carry out the suggestion is the need of ready cash "to make the mare go." Schemes after schemes have been worked upon the deaf—homes for the aged, schemes, monument schemes, memorial schemes, fraternal societies schemes, industrial schemes, etc., till the cow seems to have been almost milked dry. Still The Federation or No Federation is a matter which intimately bounds up the future of all State Associations. They are more or less interested in this question, and if the National Association would take the lead and ask each State Association to contribute twenty-five dollars for the expenses of this Commission, we might see a way out to pay the expenses, whole or part, of at least three commissioners to Paris. I should like to hear what others have to say.

The California school has been undergoing the throes of an investigation. Charges of incompetency against the Superintendent and dereliction in duties against the school trustees are primarily the causes. To the credit of the school, and for the first time in our State school investigations in America, no charges of indecency or immorality have been brought. The Alumni, led by Mr. Leo C. Williams and Mr. Tilden, believed the school had fallen in a rut, that the oralists had designs upon the school, and that the school trustees were inattentive to their duties; brought to the attention of California's most progressive Governor, Hiram A. Johnson. Instead of leaving the investigation to others, the Governor took personal charge, and for several weeks held court. The deaf were represented by counsel, and by an official interpreter, and the personal contact of the Governor with the deaf has brought about a better understanding of the deaf. The wall of discrimination seems to have been broken. It is almost certain that the Governor will dismiss the present Board and recommend the enactment of a law making at least one deaf or blind person a member of the Board.

In the appointment of a deaf person on the Board, every one of our State schools would be better prepared to fight the oral molochists. Instead of concentrating the fire of our batteries on the oral

molochists, the deaf should shift it on the governors and legislatures. A plea to have the deaf represented on the school board will appeal to them more quickly than questions on educational methods, of which they know nothing and consequently pass up to the directors in charge of the school.

Let the deaf take interest in state and national campaigns, let them get the candidates to pledge themselves to appoint deaf representatives on the Board, and get them to address the deaf or come in personal contact with us, and we shall have half the battle against the oral-molochists won. May we we cannot always get the political candidates to address an exclusively deaf audience—their dates will be filled ahead, or maybe a feeling of shyness or embarrassment might overcome them, but what is to hinder us from making arrangements, with the district leaders to allow us to have an interpreter present at one of their regular engagements and in this way the deaf will share the honors of the evening, and make friends with the hearing audience as well as with the candidates. Let some try it and report to us their experience.

The National Association has advised Mr. Leo C. Williams, of San Francisco, to be a member of the new California Board. Possibly we are liable to some criticism for making the endorsement before the investigation has been concluded, and opened an avenue for suspicion on the sincerity of our motives for an investigation, but the blame, if any, in advising the President of N. A. D. to start the campaign at this time, should be placed upon me, as it was through a premature suggestion of mine that he acted. However, I hope no harm has been done. Mr. Williams is one of the foremost California citizens, a graduate of the school, a clever and self-made business man of wide reputation, having built as many monuments underground all over the coast and in Hawaii, as Mr. Tilden has above ground. The endorsement of Mr. Williams, I understand, meets with the approval of the latter and other Californians.

Mr. Tilden advises me that the bill to be introduced in the legislature will require the deaf appointee on the Board to be a graduate of the school. Good. If all other things being equal, the graduate of the school should be given preference, and undoubtedly will, whether the law states it so or not.

Now that the Moving Picture Fund Committee has resigned and paved the way for the President to have free and unrestricted control over the Fund, I would recommend to him and to the Executive Committee for appointment on the new committee three men of sterling worth, Dr. Hotchkiss, Mr. Roy J. Stewart and Mr. E. M. Rowse. Dr. Hotchkiss as chairman and treasurer would remove all elements to gain political control over the Fund. He is a picturesque character with wide experience and excellent judgment, while Mr. Stewart, as business manager, has been gaining ripe experience in the film making line and Mr. Rowse as a projecting machine manipulator. The residence of the first two in the same city is also a distinct advantage, for much quicker work can be done where a majority of the committee can come together in person. I am heartily in favor of the personnel of each committee of the N. A. D., where possible, to come from one locality; for instance one committee from Chicago, another from New York, and so on. This has been often talked of before, but now is the opportunity to see it done. Although no longer actively connected with the work, I will always take the same deep interest in it and I shall watch with pardonable pride each step it takes to the ultimate height which it started out to reach.

OSCAR H. REGENSBURG, VENICE, CAL., AUG. 24, 1911.

Evangelical Alliance Services for the Deaf.

(Interdenominational.)

BOSTON. Services every Sunday, at 10:45 A.M., First United Presbyterian Church, Cor. W. Brookline St. and Warren Ave., Boston (Roxbury Crossing, or Columbia Ave. cars from Subway, or Dudley St. Elevated, to Brookline St.)

SALEM. Services at First Baptist Church, Salem, Mass., Second, Third, and Fourth Sundays, each month, excepting July and August, 9:15 P.M.

NEW ENGLAND CITIES. Services in Worcester, Nashua, Providence and other New England cities, by appointments.

E. CLAYTON WYAND, Evangelical Alliance Minister in charge.

Residence: Winchester Sta., Boston. To these services all are welcome.

Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.

Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Services at Rutaw Street M. E. Church, every Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.

Sunday School, at 2:30 P. M. Week day meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room. (Except during July and August.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

SUNDREY NOTES.

OPERATION ON SON OF KING

ALFONSO IS SUCCESSFUL.

FRIEBURG, Aug. 26.—The operation, which Dr. Raymond and Dr. Grinda performed on Don Jaime, the second son of King Alfonso, last Wednesday, proves to have been successful. The young patient, who was brought here by his mother, will remain for several weeks for treatment.

His throat and ears have been affected to such an extent that he has heretofore been practically deaf and dumb.

MADE FOR IT.

THINGS had not been going well on the Joltum and Gentley line. Wherefore the directors met in solemn council and put matters on a firmer basis.

When the chairman met the chief shareholder, he explained what had been done.

"Improvements all round," said he. Reorganization of staff and all that sort of thing, you know. Even the directors mean to take a hand. Higgins is the secretary; I am to act as treasurer and chief cashier, while Spriggs—

"The chief shareholder gasped. 'Spriggs! What on earth can he do? Why, Spriggs is so deaf that he can't hear thunder! What post have you given him?'

"I think you will agree," returned the chairman and chief cashier stiffly, "that the directors understand their business thoroughly. Mr. Spriggs will attend each day and hear all complaints from passengers!"

LUTHER TAYLOR.

Luther H. Taylor, better known to baseball fandom as "Dummy," is the last of the Bisons to leave the Herd. The News announced to Buffalo fans fully five weeks ago, that "Dummy" had been released to the Montreal Club, but official announcement of Taylor having been turned over to the Royals, was not made until yesterday, when Manager Stallings wired the information from Newark. Taylor was sold, but no mention of the price was made.

The Olathe professor may prove to be a winner for the McCaffertyites, but he was unable to get back into his 1910 form this season. True, he has credit for winning three games, but he lost nine, and in two of the three that he is credited with winning he was unable to finish the route. "Dummy" is no colt in the game, but he has still ability and with any kind of a break he ought to win for the Royals.—Buffalo News.

AKRON, O.

Mr. and Mrs. James Woodrow have returned from a vacation trip in Pennsylvania.

Miss Gertrude Knapp, of Columbus, is visiting her aunt on Third Avenue, East Akron. The young lady still attends at Columbus. Her parents were once residents here. Miss Knapp visited her friend, Miss Clara Dettling, on Wednesday afternoon.

The house of Mrs. John Benedict on Crouse Street, received a fresh coat of paint several weeks ago.

Lewen Gibson gave his house a fresh coat of paint recently.

Jacob Emerling, of Emerling Avenue, South Akron, who has been laid off at Werner's since last November, resumed his duties as a helper several weeks ago.

Pittlow Munger, of Oberlin, has accepted a position as job printer with the Banner Printing Company, Wadsworth, about sixteen miles from Akron. Success to the young fellow.

Pittlow Munger, Frank Bauer, Frank Cannon, Jacob Emerling, Mrs. M. J. Grimm and George, son, and Mr. and Mrs. John Benedict, attended the Cleveland picnic at Luna Park last Saturday.

Rev. B. R. Allabough, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., who recently became a minister to the deaf, preached in the St. Paul's Church before an audience of ten nutes.

Mrs. Helen Trask, of Cleveland, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Cannon.

Charles Friant, of Johnstown, Pa., is enjoying two weeks' holiday hereabouts. He was a former pupil of the Western Pennsylvania Institution, and is quite a good talker. He will return home next Friday, and assume his duties as a clerk in a grocery store. The Saturday evening gathering of deaf shoppers or visitors at the Powell harness shop is welcome. They simply come and talk several hours if they have nothing better to do.

J. W. W. Powell, the veteran harnessmaker, is grappa now. The illustrious stork flew over the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Omblor, and left a fine seven-pound-boy, Saturday evening. Mrs. Omblor was formerly May Powell.

BOUNCING B.

CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF MUTES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y. Every Sunday, 3:00 P.M.

Other appointments discontinued until further notice.

